At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall, And delivered to City Saharders to 12 1-2 Couts per week, or the Discount of the Price, they can pay to drive a state from the Management of the City Saharders and the Saharders and the Saharders and Sahaders and Saharders and Saharders and Sahaders and Sahaders

VOL. VIII. NO. 171.

or the Five Great Libel Saits about the

DONNEGANI'S HOTEL MONTBEAL, Oct. 30, 1848.

Invasion of Canada last Summer.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We regret to state that Hon. Dixos H. LEWIS 4th of March, 1853. Alabama will have two Sena-

[0" It has been suggested to us that the Comwhen "Parliament" is sitting; and "the Ministry," as a dozen of prosperous gentlemen who enjoy \$5.000 incomes at the death of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, and that a Select Committee should be appointed by them to superintend the funeral ceremonies.

N. Y. Whig Nominations.

Columnia Co.—Assembly: 2. Daniel S. Curries of Cansan.

Dilacere and Uister.—The Whigs of Ulster have endorsed the nomination of Herman D. Gould for Congressand the Whigs of Delaware, Dr. Firch. The Delaware in policy have a "parliament" is sitting; and "the Ministry," as a dozen of prosperous gentlemen who enjoy \$5.000 incomes at the public expense, with seats in "parliament," and parliament because in the public expense, with seats in "parliament," and parliament because in the Ministry," as a dozen of prosperous gentlemen who enjoy \$5.000 incomes at the public expense, with seats in "parliament," and parliament because in "parliament," and parliament because in "parliament," and parliament who enjoy \$5.000 incomes at the public expense, with seats in "parliament," and parliament and the "waiters upon Providence," among their brother representatives, have staved off all "in quiry and reform, and taken good care to prevent the early assembling of any more such.

When it is seen what the States will do in the way of choosing a President, next month, England will try to shape her policy have a "parliament" is sitting; and "the Ministry," as dozen of prosperous gentlemen who enjoy \$5.000 incomes at the public expense.

Express also supports the latter as the regular nominee. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq. has been nominated for the Assembly by the Whigs in the XIIIth District (Fifteenth Ward.)

and the Whigs of Delaware, Dr. Frrcit. The Delaware

out a legislative majority, and that there has been only some three weeks of law-making or investigation, at Montreal, since early in 1847.

Pennsylvaula Election—[Official.]
We received Tuesday evening, from our Harrisburg correspondent, the full official vote of the State given at the last election for Governor, which settles the long contested subject of the exact official majority. Johnston's majority in the State is 100. The entire vote is 336,744, divided as follows:

Johnston's majority in 188,221
Longstreth [188,22]
The entire vote is 336,744, divided as follows:
Johnston's majority in 188,221
The aggregate vote is 51,284 greater than was cast for Governor in 1847, when Shunk had above [188,20] and official for the entire vote is 34,284 greater than was cast for Governor in 1847, when shunk had above [2, 100 majority over all the candidates.]
The returns have been compared with the general returns received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in Harrisburg: and it is thought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns when opened in the contribution of the special returns when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and its shought the special returns, when opened in the special returns when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and the special returns when opened in the presence of the Legislature, and the samplers discuss to wearneses of the sead of the Navigation Lawa, record the English. French and American papers disc

not vary three votes from the above result.
[Phila. Ledger.

The Congressional Vote in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvanian figures up a "good day's work" out of the vote for Members of Congress, and y claiming all the scattering votes in contested Districts, assumes a Loco-Foco majority of 4,956. Nothing an be farther from the fact. The entire scattering votes polled, being over 5,900, are all Anti-Luca-Foco, or all Anti-Hunker. The aggregate vote for Congress is not quite complete yet, but with the exception of Somerset County in the Eighteenth District, and the small Counties of the Twenty-third District, the following is the exact result.

account & region?	- Vinea-	School English Street
1.4997	4228	425 659
IL.,6656	3874	90 2789
III6860	6007	765
IV 6951	sect	9
V6655	6477	178
VI7722	8043	******
VIII5786	:5160:	626
VIII., 9565	5464	4101
IX .4014	8452	21
X4444	7764	
X1.,5710	5613	1938 90
XII4795	8597	915
XIII7341	7118	223
XIV.10203	7368	2835
XV., 6599	5989	610
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XXII7509	7166	343
XXIII Aggreg	ate not rec	
XXIV 6969	7290	200
	********	14,637

it will be seen that of the 16.001 aggingave majorities, 14.379 are made in four districts, the IXth, Berks, Xth, Northampton, &c. Xlith, Bradford, &c. and XlXth, Westmoreland, &c. where Longstreth only received 9.472 majority. There was no animated contest in these Districts for Congress, as they are so stongly Loco-Foco: had the candidates for Congress been supported as zealously as our Governor, the aggregate majorities for the Tsylor and Fillmore candidates would have been nearly 4.000 over those of the Cass candidates. Thus it will be seen that the "day's work" was not quite so good as the Penseyleanum would make it appear.

[Thila N. American.]

[Thila N. American.] it will be seen that of the 16,051 aggregate Loco majorities, 14,379 are made in four districts, the LYth,

	the case are an army and the case are
Georgia Election-[Official]-Congress, 1848.	for trial before juries.
FIRST DISTRICT.	Gugy, therefore, is the great object of conversation ;
Counter Koy, W. Jackson, L., Counter King, W. Jackson, L.	and, whether deservedly or not I cannot say, he ap
	pears to be very generally disliked. If he is not used
Appling maj. 8 Laurens 452 23	
Bryan 87 49 McIntosh 71 94	by others as a tool in the libel business, he is surely
Bulloch 15 341 Montgomery 168 28	foolish thus to invite the public to laugh at his expense.
Camden 61 165 Telfair 135 107	Mr. Gugy's father was a Swiss, who came over here
Chatham 642 576 Tattnall 306 58	to mend his fortunes; he suited the bad old system so
Effingham 156 106 Thomas 436 274	ably exposed by the Earl of Durham; was made High
Emanuel 58 53 Ware 90 98	Sheriff of Montreal, a district embracing about a third
Glynn 104 24 Wayne 47 39	of Lower Canada, and the Deputy Executives sent
Liberty 40 maj.	from England found him such a useful and handy in-
Lowndes419 363 Total3287 2406	
King's majority881	Police, that they actually made him a Senator for life.
SECOND DISTRICT.	When he died a trial took place in the Courts here.
Calhoun, W. Welborn, L. ! Calhoun, W. Welborn, L.	which I find reported in the Herald : Col. B. A. C. Gugy
Baker 291 551 Marion 436 430	and his mother were present, and surely the man who
	could say and do what he said and did there, would be
Decatur 430 346 Muscogee 1141 846	
Dooley 284 447 Pulaski 234 276	
Early 198 460 Randolph 627 652	Old Gugy was Sheriff till his death-an office of vast

Total.

73r Walker.... 1008 Paulding

Hacket's majority, total . . . 9 see SIXTH DISTRICT

Franklin. Hall

654 Total 5904

824 Total4314

baj L Stephens W 208 Putnam 383 34a Taliaferro 436 23 Wilkinson 390 408 Jones 372

154 Total ... 4019

133 464 Total 4292

....1681 VI., Cobb

Tormes, W. Lawson, L. Tormes, W. 331 Seriven 196 Warren 531 216 Washington 525 91 Wilkes 435

difficult to libel.

Old Gugy was Sheriff till his death—an office of vast by ower and emolument, and always held during the pleasure of Government. It is said he owed it to Lord Castiercagh, and in 1827, when deserving Canadian officers were cashiered by Lord Daihousic old Gugy got the command of a battahon of militta. He was senior Magistrate of Montreal, Sheriff, Legislative Councillor, and Colonel, all at once—a man of all work. He class the grand and petty juries, as per mandate from the Castle of St. Lewis, and complaints were made by the people, the press and the Legislature, to England, long and vainly against the jury pannels thus packed, Irish fashion, by Gugy, the Swiss.

From some small and marketable section, it is presumed, was sent to Quebec, to the House of Assembly, B. A. C., the KLDEST SON of this very convenient Sheriff. He was one of THERS OUT OF SHERMAN, and when a resistance to all improvement, at the Chateau, had driven the people into premature revoit, young Gugy united the duties of a Lieut Colonel of Militia with those of a leader of the police, spies, informers, detectives, &c. of that day, and, though a Canadian born, greatly distinguished himself in the horrible scenes at St. Eustache and St. Charles. When Gugy was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Col. Wetherall of the Regulars wrote him. "You were the best Pantizan. Welborn's majority. THIRD DISTRICT. 758 Total POURTH DISTRICT. 474 Total....5341 Haralson's majority 191. FIFTH DISTRICT.

man, tell why he called and what these by playing the trying to mend his beggarly fortunes by playing the game of "the spider and the fly?" The trish here, but Summer, manifested a very strong The trish here, but Summer, manifested a very strong

the Regulars wrote him. "You were the best Partizan soldier I ever met, with a SELECT troop of Mounted Police, you could do more to secure the peace of Lower Canada than any other measure that could be devised—for that no rebel or treasonable agitator could escape your vigilance and decision."

The sympathising Gugy, who became intimate with O'Connor, as he says, was suitably rewarded by Sir John Colborne, and when martial law or death became the fashion here, he was selected as head police magistrate of Montreal, where he kept so keen and sharp a watch upon society as to ears the office of Adjutant General of Militias which he long held.

The Montreal Transcript of March 30, 1841, was friendly to him. It said truly that he had a "roving commission."

sion.

"Now comes a period when Mr. Gugy rendered most essential services to Canada and to the British Government. As a magistrate, with a species of roving commission, and an immense discretionary power, during the rebellious times, he was found indefatigable—supplying intelligence that very few could have obtained, and caercising the powers of his mission with remarkshie judgment and lentity. And when the extent and intent of the robeis was known, Major Gugy was statched to the three successive demonstrations at St. Eustache, St. Denis, and St. Charles.

imerica.

"I consider your services in 1847 and 1835, as highly seritorious," says Cel. Gore to him. No man was more eager to shoot down robels against what Lord Durham called the worst of Governments, than Col. Gore. Perhaps Col. Gugy may contend that he did more even than the celebrated Gore. When the inspector General, Mr. Hincks, got back into office here, he sold out the Pilot, on the 27th of

a fair 12mo of 354 pages, by Edward Dunigan & Brother,

of very worthy trishmen. They venture to speak November so.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1848.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

strongly on the subject of their country's wrongs Guyy pounces upon them; he thus pleases those who move the puppets here; and the Major Sirr or Sandys of Canada, like his worthy Swiss sire, lives by his loyalty. One suit for libel is not enough to free his character from stigms, he therefore brings four or five. The general opinion here, whether correct or not this reporter soith not, is, that he insimuated himself into O Connor's confidence, with a view of stating all he could pump out of him to the police, and to the private state of the Mew-York Tribune.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Celebration in Boston.

Bisoron, Wednesday, Oct 25—24 P.M.

The weather is very fine here to-day. The streets are crowded, and those through which the procession will march are almost impassable. Business of all kinds is entirely suspended. horror, Wednesday, Oct. 25-23 F.M.
The weather is very fine here to-day. The

Mr. Webster's Speech in Fanesil Hall.

ever had been greater.
With respect to the Tariff of 1846, it was a new mea

No IL -I now design stating the remedy we ave at hand, referred to in my previous communics the trade which legitimately belongs to us, and at the

remedy is to manufacture in our city the leading and controlling articles of Pegged Boots and Shoes. To

neard others reply: "We cannot do it; we cannot compete with the enterprise and industry of the East.

They can live cheaper, do more work, and do it

vestigate this subject, or try to learn what we can do ! No. you never did; and for this reason I am anx-

SHANDY MCGUIRE, OR TRICKS UPON TRA-

cheaper than we can." How do you know this ? Did you ever try it, or see it tried ! Did you ever even in-

induence, she would rise like a constellation. Her Cotton, which was worth ton cents, is now worth only five. Had Pennsylvania been helped? Her judgment in 1844 had been obtained upon false evidence. The people are inclined to have a new trial this year, with a Whig Congress and President. These laws will be essentially modified. Cass is pledged to sustain them, and van Buren, unless he repudiates himself, must hold on to the Tariff of 1846. He has already given his decided approval of that Tariff; and the man who drew up the resolution, in the Buffalo Convention, declaring that a Tariff should be maintained for Revenue, and for the payment of the Public Debt, was evidently afraid of treading on Van Buren's toes.

We stand where we have stood for years; we have to combat with those men who have always been opposed to us. The Shibboleth of that party is the SubTreasury, which is a panacea for all the lils of the country, and keeps it from fluctuations. The war induence of the present Tariff and SubTreasury were seen in their effects upon wool and the woolen interest, which extended throughout New England, and portions of the Middle States. In a mill in Lowell, known as the Middleax Mill, sool hands had recently been discharged.—The price of labor was reduced one third. A gentieman has recently put in my hands a statement that forty Woolen Mills had stopped and discharged 3,000 hands. Other Mills had reduced their wages, It was a fact not generally known, that France pays a bounty for the export of woolen fabrics, and by means of it her Manutactories save half the duties here.

Labor is one of the great elements of the prosperity of our country—not menial, service, or slave Labor, but manly independent and intelligent Labor—that which accumulates property, maintains workshops, and helps to sustain the great Fabric of Government. With this are all my sympathies; and my voice, till 1 am dumb, shall be for it. There was snother important interest at the North which suffered from the present Tariff—the Fisheries. If do i No. you never did; and for this reason I am anxious to state a few facts to you, which are the results of investigation—facts which, in my opinion, you cannot disprove, however stoutly you may deny them.

We have in our City a German population that is very large, willing and anxious for employment, hundreds, and I may safely say thousands are shoemakers by trade—men who are honest and industrious, trustworthy and capable—who from their knowledge already possessed, can learn to make pegged boots and shoes in a few days time. They would work cheaper and better for for the price paid them than any labor employed elsewhere in this country. Not only the men, but their wives and children, can all apply their labor to shoes, and they can be made, I contend, cheaper and better by this class than by any labor employed at the East—I say better; by this mean for the cost for poor pay, poor work is the cardinal creed of Kastern Labor. Of the truth of these assertions I cannot give you positive proof, as the ex-

by this mean for the cost, for poor pay, poor work is the cardinal creed of Sastern Labor. Of the truth of these assertions I cannot give you positive proof, as the experiment has never been tried here; but I can refer you to the clothing business for proof of what has been done and I refer to any wholesale clothing manufacturer for proof of the assertion I make that German labor, as it has been applied to that business here, has lessened the cost and improved the quality of clothing beyond recedent in this country, and given to New York the control of this trade throughout the South and West.

To satisfy yourselves that I am not in error, I ask you to investigate this subject. Go to those parts of our City where the Germans are thickly settled; learn with what small earnings they can live and are content; see if you cannot find an abundance who know how to make shoes ready and anxious to work; in quire what compensation will command their labor; compare it with the lowest of Eastern wages, and you will find to your satisfaction that we can save on labor alone full five per cent, on the cost of shoes made here. As regards materials, we have the best market in the country for Sole Leather, and can soon have for Upper alone full five per cent. on the cost of shoes made here. As regards materials, we have the best market in the country for Sole Leather, and can soon have for Upper Leather by producing a demand for it. As things now are, to our shame be it said, we might for a time be compelled to buy our Upper Leather in Massachusetts, the freight, however, would cost us no more than it does the interior manufacturers in that State, and this evil would be of very brief duration.

In my next, I propose to ofter my views as to how this great work can be made successful and large, add to NEW YORK TRADE. God, notody holds that easting vote but herself. If I could be hard by her, I would tell her how people were looking to see how she would throw that casting vote. Productive Labor to the amount of \$1,800,000, had been recently thrown out of employ in rolling mills in that State and there seemed to be in this policy a bloodhound scent to seek out and run down Labor. If we mean to keep up this Labor, we must have a Protective Tariff to insure Labor its requisite reward. The present Tariff is destructive to all the interests of the country. We cannot stand, for a long time, this great importation of foreign fabrics. Under the Tariff of 42, there were realized 5 and 7 per cent, on imported goods—under that of 46, while the importations were greater, the revenue was less. The Sub-Treasury and Tariff, like Castor and Follux, are always found to join together. The question now is, whether the hands into which we commit the destinies of the country, shall be for war or peace. I think the candidate proposed by our opponents is a man of dangerous tendency, as the Oregon boundary and War question sufficiently indicated—while these men talk so much about resisting England, they act exactly the part that a British Minister would desire. Confidence must be placed in some man.

I have made up my mind for the Whig nominee. Taylor. I think, with Buchanan, he is a Whig, bound up and wound up, in his declaration, and will surround himself with a Whig Cabinet. As inducence will doubtless be exerted on the Suclety of Friends, to induce them to go for the Free Soil candidate. I wish they could see that every vote they give for Van Buren will could see that every vote they give for Van Buren will AND VICINITY.-The Rochester papers of the 24th are filled with the official proceedings of these pioneers of Western New-York, who assembled in that city on the chosen President, J. H. HOTCHKIN and RALPH PARKER, Vice-Presidents, CHAS. J. HILL and S. G. ANDREWS,

an remarked to me, "We shall elect Cass—the Lib-ty party helped us four years ago, and the Free Soil arty will do it now." I believe under the present recumstances that the country is more safe from the ttension of Slavery, and the Slave power, under Tay-The mysterious disappearance of an Eng-

shman from Watertown, Ct. is creating some excite-tent in that town. He came to the village penalless, uring the Summer. But having obtained work and ecceptly a remittance of about \$2,500 from England. VELERS," is the title of a very clever story of the North of Ireland, by Paul Peppergrass, Esq. just published in

LATER FROM EUROPE. REMARKABLE PASSAGE OF THE EUROPA.

The Irish State Trials.

CONVICTION OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG! MCMANUS FOUND GUILTY.

GREAT INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.

MURDER OF THE MINISTER OF WAR

VIENNA IN THE HANDS OF THE INSURGENTS. FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR

BATTLES IN HUNGARY

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON & EDINBURGH

THE PRESIDENCY IN FRANCE

REVIEW OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

Louis Napoleon's Oratorical Failure.

The two Napoleons, then in the house, rose to protest against the amendment, and, in a few minutes after, Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune. As two very different versions are given of the speech he made and the impression he created, we give both. The papers in favor of Prince Louis state,—At this part of the debate Prince Louis Napoleon entered the house, and, ascending the tribune, protested with much dignity and force against the name of Pretender, which was continually fixed upon him. He declared that he assumed no character except the honorable one of the nominee of 300,000 French citizens, who had twice returned him. After this M. Thouret withdrew his amendment, and the article 45 was voted without division.

The Government organs give the following report:

"Frince Louis Napoleon, in directing his steps toward the tribune, showed that he was overwhelmed with his position. On his arrival there he had some

following words

"Citizens I do not some before you to speak against
the amendment, certainly I have been sufficiently rewarded in recovering all my rights as a citizen to entertain any other ambition. Neither do I come here to

have been the object. It is in the name of the 300,000 electors who have twice honored me with their suffrages, that i disavow the appellation of 'Pretender' which is constantly brought forward against me.

"At this point the Prince stopped, hesitated, and appeared inclined to go on, but at length he descended from the tribune apparently greatly disconcerted, and amid marks of great astonishment on the part of others. The German accent, the confusion, the vagueness and inanity of the words spoken, the absence of all the qualities of a popular orator, had done their work. Prince Louis Napoleon had been warned against the dangers of the tribune, and the warning has been thrown away upon him. He has more damaged his cause by this short attempt to speak than by all the past follies of his life. His adversaries at once saw the advantage they had gained, and profited by it. After a short consultation with M. Senard, M. Anthony Thouret rose, and in a tone of contempt which was not even disguised, he said, that after the few short words they had heard, he was quite satisfied that his fears from the Pretender' were exaggerated, and that his samendment was needless, and that he therefore withdrew it. The observation was received with loud plaudits from all sides of the Assembly, excepting from that upon which Prince Louis Napoleon and his friends were seated. The Debuts says that the words spoken by the oratorical novice produced a marvellous effect, for that they set those who most feared him quite at their ease."

Order in Lyons.

The Monsteur announces the suppression of the in-surrection at Lyons in the following terms surrection at Lyons in the following terms

Private accounts state that on the occasion of the settlement of their pay, the garde mobile of Lyons, which had just been dissolved, revolted and invaded the prefecture of the Rhone. The fact in itself is true, but it is proper to add that the national guards and troops of the line marched to the perfecture, that they got the better of the ement, and that this affair has only served to enough the good support which animates the working to prove the good spirit which animates the working population of that great city. At the present moment all has returned to the most perfect order."

Panis. Thursday evening.—The greatest agitation has prevailed to-day respecting the ministerial crisis, and very various reports have prevailed; one of the most generally received is, that the executive have asked M. Armand Marrast to take the leadership. We believe that these are only rumors, and are in hope that the best course that can happen will happen, and that the present ministry will struggle on till the appointment of a Peauldest.

based of the council of the council

WHOLE NO. 2351.

Regarding Louis Napoleon's chance of election to the Presidency, the Government returns and the authorities eport that 60 out of the 68 Departments of the Repub-

It is currently reported that M. Molé has been offered the embassy to Vienna.

A dispute had taken place, which, but for lookers or would have resulted faially, between M. Bastide and M. Thouars, the latter of whom had been dismissed from the post of Consul at Naples by the former. M. Thouars has been arrested.

M. Lamartine, it is said, intends to take an election

AUSTRIA. Origin of the Insurrection at Vienna.

Great excitement prevailed in Vienna on the 5th inst. in consequence of the publication of the Emperor's proclamation against the Hungarians. Public opinion had already been put on the alert by the concentration of large masses of troops in the vicinity of the Capital, and the ferment was still increased when it was said that the dissolution of the Hungarian Perlament, the appointment of Baron Jellachich to the Lord-Lieuten sney of Hungary, and all the other measures contained in the late proclamation, were but the links of a chain which was to bind Austria down to what she was previous to the days of March.

By was whispered at first by the demagogues, and afterward loudly protested that the military, and especially the German Grenadiers, were in favor of the popular cause. Early on the morning of the 6th the Grenadiers were ordered to march and join the expedition against the Bangarians. They did not, indeed, refuse to quit their barracks, but they were forewarned with the corps of National Guards of the suburb of Gumpendorf, in which their barracks, but they were stuate, and with the Academical Legion, from both of which their parracks.

The Railroad Broken up—The Troops Fratering with the National Guards.

Such measures were indeed taken. The National Guards from the Hundsthurm assembled at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th at the terminus of the Northern Railroad, from which they removed the rails for the purpose of preventing the departure of the Grenadiers. The latter arrived soon after, and the Grenadiers.

pprehension, der the election valid, for three millions, as proposed in the project.

The Article 45, declaring that the President must be tanknam says resperity no of the current of the current and a French clizen, was then debated. M Anthony Thourset prososed an addition, to the excluding every member of the Royal and Imperial families. This was opposed by the members of the Committee, and supported by MM. de Ladre and Rey naud.

Fight at the Castle Gate.

One of the city gates, the Burghor, still remained in possession of the Government troops. Three companies of sappers and miners, with teur guns entered thing at a 10-clock in the atternoon. They were at once attacked and totally routed, in spite of the grape and canister which they fired from their pieces. Many of them were captured, disarmed, and confined in the Committee, and supported by MM. de Ladre and Rey naud.

Louis Napole.

Murder of Latour, Minister of War.

After this the tide of insurrection rose to an unconquerable height. The rioters entered the War office between the hours of 5 and 6, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and then he was murdered with blows from axes and sledge hammers. The people tore the clothes and orders from the bleeding body, and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the National Guards riddled it with musket balls. Count Latour Spapers were selzed and brought to the University.

Storming of the Arsenal.

At half past 6 o'clock there was was but one place of refuge left for the troops and National Guards who sided with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, and dead with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, and down was considered into the square before the Court house, the said with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, and down drawn by two horses, was then admitted in said the gales, and the prisoner reconducted from the cell and placed in it.

The people surrounded the Arsenal, and down drawn by two horses, was then admitted in said the gales, and the prisoner reconducted from the cell and placed in it.

The recited a great number of the insurgents, whose fryshing reased after each unsuccessful attempt to gain positive processed after each unsuccessful attempt to gain positiv

At half-past 6 o'clock there was was but one place of refuge left for the troops and National Guards who sided with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, famous for its glorious trophies from the Turkish wars. The people surrounded the Arsenal, and demanded from the garrison they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison awept the Renngasse with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the building. The Committee of students sent several flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dend on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the Arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed. The number of killed and wounded is said to be very great.

The transactions of the Austrian Diet, while the above bloody deeds were enacting around them, are equally striking and significant. We give a short sum-

equally striking and significant. We give a short summary of the heads of their resolutions:

11 o'clock M. M.—Several members of the Left assemble, and send an address to the President, M. Strobach, asking him to summon the members of the house, in order that the effusion of blood might be stopped.—The President refuses to comply with their request. He does not think that the matter is sufficiently important. Upon this the Diet assembles without him, constitutes itself en personner, and elects another President in the person of M. Smolka.

"7 o'clock P. M.—An Executive Committee, consisting of members of the Left, is appointed. M. Löhner moves an address to the Emperor, demanding the formation of a new and popular Cabinet, with Messrs. Doblhoff and Hornsborstel in it; the removal of Baron Jellacich from his Governorship of Hungary, the revo-

Doblhoff and Hornsborstel in it; the removal of Baron Jellacich from his Governorship of Hungary; the revocation of the last proclamation against the Hungarians, and an amnesty for those implicated in the riots of that day. The house accepts the motion, and sends a deputation to the Emperor.

"74 o'clock P. M.—Resolved to appoint Mr. Scherzer Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Vienna and the suburbs. Resolved to put a stop to combat against the garrison of the arsenal. Resolved to instruct the military commander. Count Auersperg, to prevent the interference of the military.

"8 o'clock.—Resolved, with acclamation, to serve out fresh annuluntion to the Academical Legion.

"4 o'clock.—Resolved to instruct the Directors of the Southern Railway that they will not be allowed to convey troops to Vienna.

the Southern Railway that they will not be allowed to convey troops to Vienna.

"11 o'clock—The deputation returns. The Empetor will consider about the Address, and promises to appoint a popular Ministry, with Messrs. Doblhoff and Hornborstel in it.

"12 o'clock of Night.—The arsenal is reported to be on fire. Resolved to entreat the people to desist from the combat.

the combat.

3 o'cleck, A.M.—Resolved to inform Count Auersperg that it is his duty not to obey any commands but those of the Diet.

In the National Assembly, after the President had rectified an error in the numbers on the division yester day the discussion on the Constitution was resumed. The Assembly adopted all the articles from the 46th to the 56th, without any discussion of interest. Upon the article which fixes the salary of the President, M. A. Thouret proposed to reduce it to 400,000 frances. The Diet has been informed of the fatal events which have occurred in this Capitel. It has met, and appeals to the population of Vienna for assistance is the execution of its arduous duties. The Diet is deeply afflicted at an act of unwarrantable riolence, by which the death of the Minister of War has been caused, but it trusts, and in so trusting it proclaims its firm resolution, that from this moment the law, and the fear of the same, will and shall be paramount. The Diet has declared listelf permanent; it is taking measures for the protection of public order, safety, and liberty, and it will provide for the unconditional execution and from Cavaignac concur in their views as to the expection. It is now making an appeal to the Sovereign for the removal of those of his council, lors who do not possess the confidence of the country. The Diet places the safery of the City of Viennas, the inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inviolability of the Diet and the Tarone, and the well-inv

fare of the country under the protection of the National Guard of Vienna. For the Diet.

"The President. FRANZ SMOLKA.

"VIENNA, Oct. 6."

Flight of the Emperor.

to the midst of these scenes, the Emperor and the other members of the Imperial Family left Vienna at about 40-clock P.M. on Saturday. They were escorted by 5,000 cavalry, and took the road toward Lints. The following proceedings took place in the Diet,

when this intelligence was received:

when this intelligence was received:

"Il o'clock A M.—Information received of the Emperor's dight from his Castle of Schönbrunn. The house appoints a Committee to inquire into the truth of this statement.

"Il; o'clock A M.—The Minister, M. Kraus, informs the House of the Emperor's departure. His Majesty has left a Proclamation behind him, in which it is said to leaves Vienna on account of its riotous disposition, and that at another place he will take such measures as it shall seem to him fit to adopt.

M. Kraus adds that he (M. Kraus) refused to counter sign this unconstitutional and threatening Proclamation. Resolved, that the House invest itself with both the deliberative and Executive powers, and that recolution be communicated to the Provinces by Special Commissioners."

When the post left, on the 7th, the City of Vienna was all in arms, and great excitement prevailed; but here seemed to be no disposition to perpetrate farther

outrage.
The Minister of Justice has been arrested and conducted to the University. The rest of the Ministers have concealed themselves except Hobblhoff and Hornbook. All the soldiers have left the town, and at present (afternoom the fighting has ceased. 150 persons are said to have been killed, and 500 to 600 wounded.

acknowledged the versuet by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The Foreman of the jury essayed to say something but his self possession seemed to sall him, and he said, in an under tone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?

The Clerk then read from the paper what follows:
"We carnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the Jury being unanimously of opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed.—At length

At length
Chief Justice Blackburne said, in a low voice, "Adjourn the Court to 10 o'clock on Monday morning,"
Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. J Brien
was then removed from the dock, and the building was

and have their own way, though it may lead to perdition. The Constitution will in all probability be voted by the end of the present month, and the election for president may be expected to take place about the 15th of the end of the present month, and the election for president may be expected to take place about the 15th of the end of the present month, and the election for president may be expected to take place about the 15th of the end of the present month, and the election for the end of the present month, and the election for the end of the present month, and the election for the end of the present month, and the election for the end of the present month, and the election of the end of the present month as a short that it is the tental to a continuous present of a shift of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of the 10th of April, 18th, 18th of the end of the present month and the end of t

drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

That afterward your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have merey on your soul. (The most profound sensa-tion followed the conclusion of this sentence, and con-tinued to manifest itself for several minutes afterward.)

Application for Mercy to the Queen.

The Limerick Examiner, a Repeal journal contains the following speculation. It is generally rumored that Sir Lucius O'Brien and his mother, Dowager Lady O'Brien, had an intention of

the corridor, was characteristic of the man. The cheer-fulness of his deportment, as he advanced, deceived his young friend; but the deception was quickly dissi-pated when he spoke the short but pregnant sentence. Guilty, Meagher—this is what we get for not selling the country!"

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. On retiring to prison the same fortitude that charac-terized O'Brien in Court was manifested in his de-meanor. His salutation of Meagher, as he met him in

Mr. O'Brien's Sentence.

Mr. O'Brien's Sentence.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN. Thursday Morning.

It was confidently announced yesterday that the order for carrying into effect the sentence of execution on a day to be named, was to have been transmitted last night to Clonnel.

The rumor, coupled with another, to the effect that three squadrons of cavalry were placed under immediate orders to proceed to the same destination, created the most painful sensation among all classes and parties. There was, however, no foundation for either report. The only official communication which left the Castle last night was a mere formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the recommendation to mercy agreed to by the Jury who tried Mr. O'Brien, not even specifying whether such recommendation would be taken into consideration by the Executive Government, so that up to the present time Mr. O'Brien's fate remains a matter of grave doubt.

Irish State Trials-Verdict on McManus

CLONMEL. Thursday, 54 P.M.

The Court sat at 94 A.M. Immediately after the Solicitor General commenced his reply, which presented no new feature to that delivered by him in the case of O Brien.

Chief Justice Doherty delivered his charge to the Justice

Chief Justice Doherty delivered his charge to the Jury.

The Jury retired at 26 o'clock.

On their retirement, Mr. Butt rose, and begged their Lordships would recall them, as he feared that the Chief Justice had not sufficiently explained to them that Mr. McManus must have coincided with the intention of his associates, as well as with their acts, before he could be found guilty of the present charge.

After a long discussion, the application was refused.

O'Donohue was next placed at the bar. The same exceptions were taken by his counsel as in the previous and similar cases.

The Jury being sworn, the Attorney General stated the case.

the case.

At six o'clock the jury returned a verdict of GULLYS against McManus, accompanied by a straone accommendation to MERCY. He was perfectly collected.